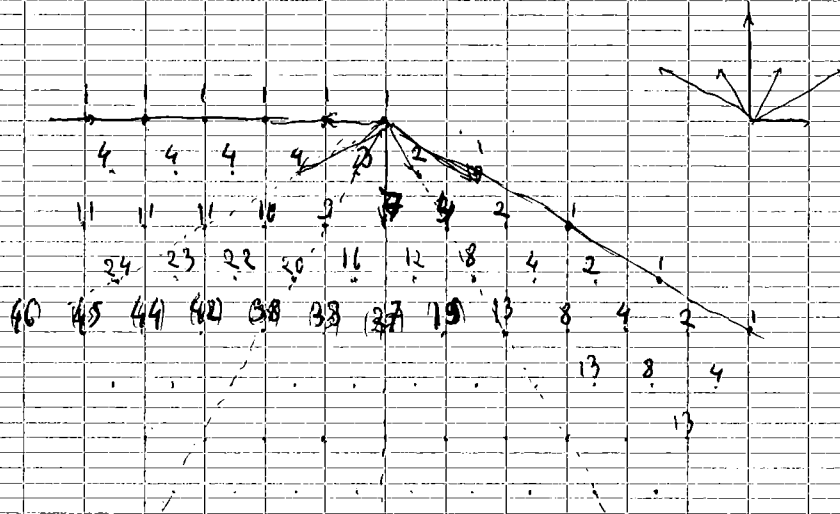


Fonction de partition de Kostant



35-10-1

On intègre en fait comb.

		+1	+1		
+1	-2	-2	-2	-2	+1
+1	-2			-2	+1
	-2		+2		-2
+1	-2			-2	+1
+1	-2	-2	-2	-2	+1
		+1	+1		

α_1
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$
 $\alpha_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{720} = 7$$

(dim 7)

(+1)

on trouve 7

(dim 14)

$$\frac{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{720} = 14$$

(+1)

on trouve 14

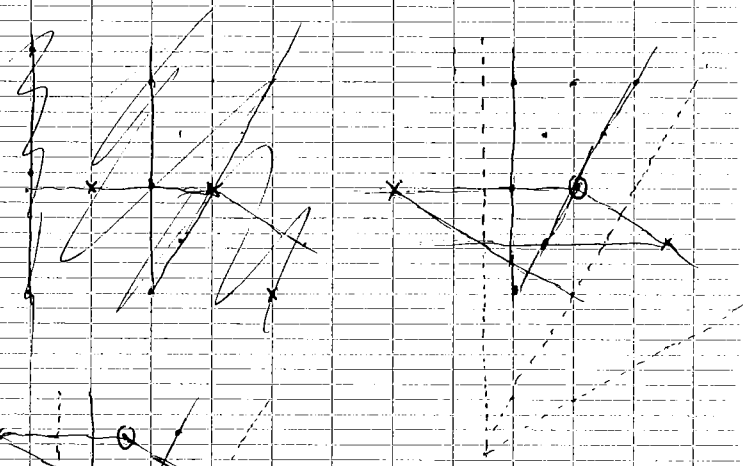
22/02/2015

$\frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \cdot 8}{120} = (27)$

(dim 27)

(+1)

1	1	1		
2	2	2	1	
2	3	2	1	
2	2	2	1	
1	1	1		

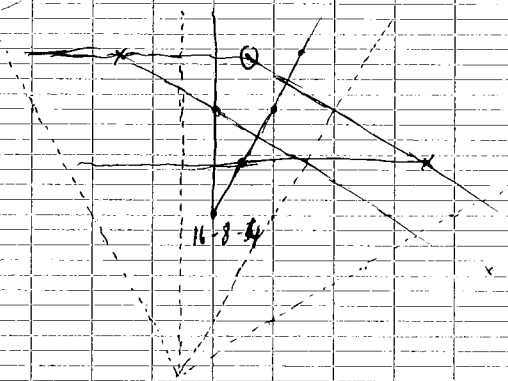


$\frac{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{120} = (64)$

(dim 64)

(+1)

1	1			
2	2	2	1	
2	4	4	2	1
2	4	4	2	
1	2	4	4	2
1	2	2	2	1
1	1			



$1 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{15}{8}$

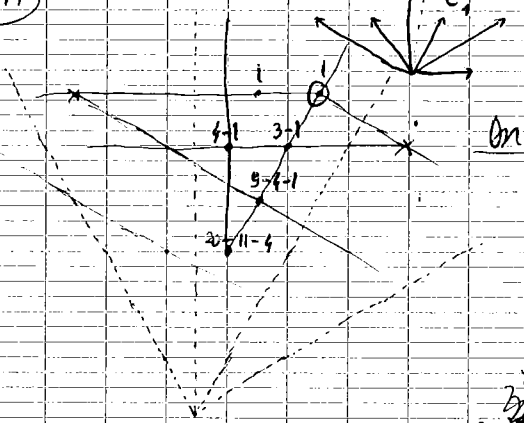
$\frac{1+1+12+2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 12 + 4 \cdot 12}{12} = 2001$

(dim 77)

$\frac{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{120} = (77)$

(+1)

1	1	1	1	
2	3	2	1	
3	4	4	3	1
2	4	5	4	2
3	4	4	3	1
2	3	2		
1	1	1	1	



$e_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
 $e_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\delta \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

On va tout multiplier par 2

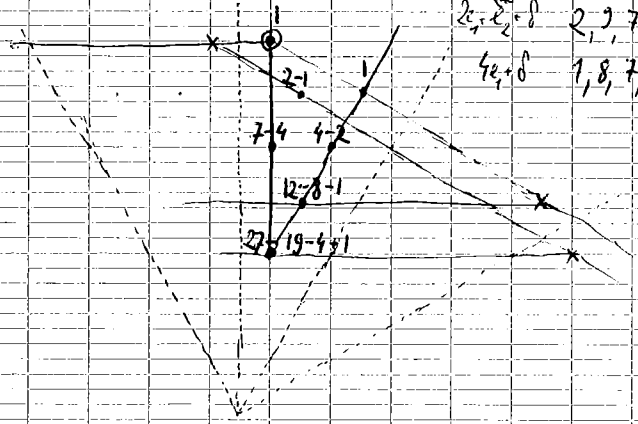
$e_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $e_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\frac{3 \cdot 10 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}{120} = (77)$

(dim 77)

(+1)

1	1	1	1	
2	3	2	1	
3	3	3	3	1
2	3	5	3	2
3	3	3	3	1
1	2	3	2	1
1	1	1	1	

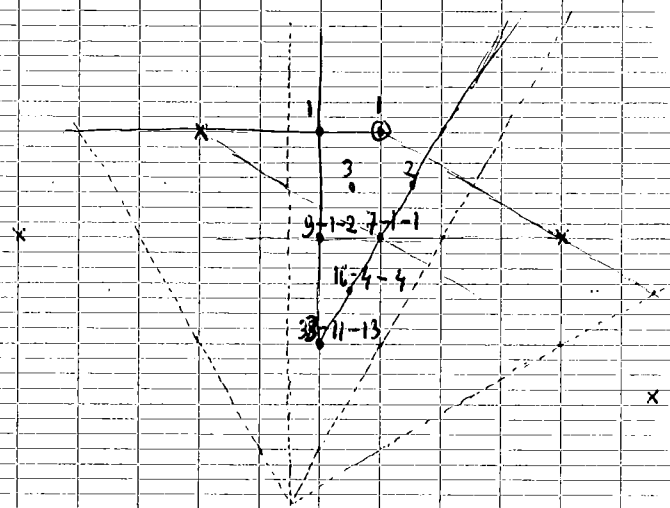


$\frac{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 8} = 8$
 $\frac{7 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} = 8$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 12 \cdot 8 \cdot 3}{120} = 189, \dim(189)$$

(+1)

	1	2	3	3	2	1	
	1	3	5	6	5	3	1
1	3	6	8	8	6	3	1
2	5	8	9	8	5	2	
1	3	6	8	8	6	3	1
	1	3	5	6	5	3	1
	1	2	3	3	2	1	

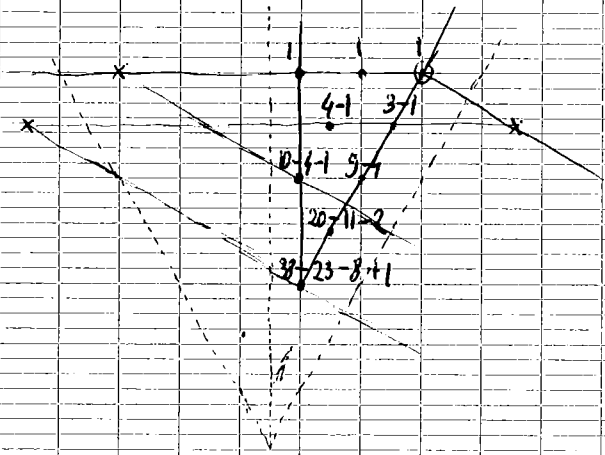


(dim 182)

$$\frac{1 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 8 \cdot 8}{120} = 182$$

(+1)

	1	2	3	3	2	1	
	1	3	5	5	3	1	
1	3	5	7	7	5	3	1
2	5	7	8	7	5	2	
1	3	5	7	7	5	3	1
	1	3	5	5	3	1	
	1	2	3	3	2	1	



Question: comment trouver si une repr. donnée d'une forme réelle quelconque est réelle ou quaternionique?

Fulton & Harris?
 Mukelikh & Vinberg?